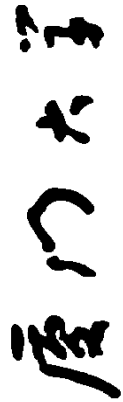


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硕士学位论文

从翻译规范看中英交替传译中的显化动因

The Study of Explicitation Motivations in Chinese-English
Consecutive Interpreting from the Perspective of Translation
Norms

方 婕

指导教师姓名： 苏伟 助理教授
专 业 名 称： 英语语言文学
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从翻译规范看中英交替传译中的显化动因方婕指导教师： 苏伟 助理教授 厦门大学

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Abstract

Norms, as social and psychological entities, perform directive and regulatory function in people's social interaction and facilitate the success of every socialization act. Translation, as a mode of social interaction, has its own norms and translators who perform the task of translation are subjected to the directive and regulatory power of such norms. During the past three decades, the theory of translation norms has been consistently developed and studies applying translation norms to explaining translators' decision-making and behaviors in the process of translation have yielded fruitful results. However, interpreting, as an oral mode of translation, has not yet been fully studied under the theoretical framework of translation norms.

The author of this paper attempts to test whether translation norms also assume such a directive and regulatory role in guiding interpreters to make decisions about what and how to interpret when they do Chinese-English interpreting. To confirm this hypothesis, the author focuses on the phenomenon of explicitation in Chinese-English consecutive interpreting and tries to see whether the motivations behind the explicitation shifts can be explained by translation norms.

The whole research is basically conducted in a three-step way, using both quantitative and qualitative approaches. First, a tentative experiment is conducted as an open coding procedure to collect the concepts of explicitation shifts; second, a selective coding is carried out in the revised experiment to confirm and complement the list of motivation concepts and then, to group all concepts into different themes, on which a framework of the explicitation motivations in Chinese-English consecutive interpreting is constructed; third, an analysis of the framework from the perspective of translation norms is performed to test the hypothesis of this current research. The explanatory power of translation norms over the framework confirms the hypothesis i.e., to a certain extent, translation norms direct the interpreters' decision-making of employing interpreting strategies, regulating and guiding their

interpreting behaviors.

Key words: explication shifts; motivations; translation norms; Chinese-English consecutive interpreting

摘要

规范，作为重要的社会、心理实体，指导并规定人们的社交行为，确保社交活动的成功。翻译，作为社交活动的一种形式，也有着自己的规范，而从事翻译活动的译者，其翻译行为也受到翻译规范的指导和规定。在过去的三十年，翻译规范理论发展迅猛，越来越多的国内外学者将翻译规范用于研究译者的翻译决策以及翻译行为，然而，作为一种特殊的口头翻译模式，口译与翻译规范相结合的研究却屈指可数。

本论文将翻译规范应用于口译研究，并提出相应假设，即翻译规范指导口译员的口译决策；规定口译员的具体口译行为。本论文以中英交替传译中的显化现象为研究载体，尝试从翻译规范的角度来解释促使口译员做出显化决定的动因。

本文作者采用实证研究的方法，进行实验设计，结合定量的数据采集和定性的回顾性面谈，分三个步骤来证明本文假设。第一，作者设计并实施了一个小规模的特实验以收集与显化动因相关的概念；第二，作者根据特实验，改进实验方法和实验步骤，设计并实施了较大规模的正式实验，以确认、补充相关概念；进行动因概念归类；并构建中英交替传译动因框架；第三，作者尝试从翻译规范的角度来解释动因框架，证明了本文假设的有效性，即在一定程度上，翻译规范促使译者做出了口译策略决策，指导了译员的口译行为。

关键词：显化动因翻译规范中英交替传译

Table of Contents

Abstract	1
Chapter 1 Introduction	1
1.1 Research Background	1
1.2 Theoretical Foundation	3
1.3 The Organization of this Thesis	4
Chapter 2 Literature Review	6
2.1 The Definition of Explicitation in Translation	6
2.2 The Categorization of Explicitation in Translation	7
2.2.1 Cause-based Categorization of Explicitation in Translation	7
2.2.2 Function-based Categorization of Explicitation in Translation	9
2.3 Major Trends and Researches of Explicitation Studies	11
2.3.1 Corpus-based Explicitation Study	11
2.3.2 Text type-based Explicitation Study	14
2.3.3 Norm-based Explicitation Study	16
2.4 The Definition of Translation Norms	17
2.5 The Categorization of Translation Norms	20
2.6 Norms in Interpreting	24
Chapter 3 Experiment	27
3.1 Research Question and Hypothesis	27
3.2 Research Methodology	27
3.3 Tentative Experiment	29
3.3.1 Subject of Tentative Experiment	29
3.3.2 Text Material of Tentative Experiment	29
3.3.3 Procedure of Tentative Experiment	30
3.3.4 Quantitative Results of Interpreting Product	32
3.3.4.1 Ideational Explicitation	32

3.3.4.2 Interpersonal Explicitation.....	35
3.3.4.3 Textual Explicitation.....	35
3.3.4.4 Subjects vs. the Professional Interpreter.....	38
3.3.5 Qualitative Analysis of Interpreting Process.....	40
3.4 Revised Experiment.....	46
3.4.1 Subject of Revised Experiment.....	46
3.4.2 Text Material of Revised Experiment.....	47
3.4.3 Procedure of Revised Experiment.....	47
3.4.4 Qualitative Analysis of Interpreting Process.....	48
Chapter 4 Analysis of Motivations from Translation Norms.....	59
4.1 Analysis from Expectancy Norms.....	59
4.2 Analysis from Professional Norms.....	61
4.2.1 Analysis from the Communication Norm.....	61
4.2.2 Analysis from the Accountability Norm.....	63
4.2.3 Analysis from the Relation Norm.....	64
4.3 Summary.....	65
Chapter 5 Conclusion.....	66
5.1 Summary.....	66
5.2 Limitations and Suggestions for Future Studies.....	67
Appendices.....	68
References.....	80
Acknowledgements.....	85

目录

摘要	III
第 1 章引言	1
1.1 研究背景	1
1.2 理论基础	3
1.3 论文框架	4
第 2 章文献综述	6
2.1 显化的定义	6
2.2 显化的分类	7
2.2.1 原因导向的显化分类	7
2.2.2 功能导向的显化分类	9
2.3 主要的显化研究及趋势	11
2.3.1 基于语料库的显化研究	11
2.3.2 基于文本类型的显化研究	14
2.3.3 基于规范的显化研究	16
2.4 翻译规范的定义	17
2.5 翻译规范的分类	20
2.6 基于翻译规范的口译研究	24
第 3 章实验	27
3.1 研究问题及假设	27
3.2 研究方法	27
3.3 尝试性试验	29
3.3.1 试验对象	29
3.3.2 试验语料	29
3.3.3 试验步骤	30
3.3.4 口译产品的量化结果	32
3.3.4.1 概念显化	32

3.3.4.2 人际显化.....	35
3.3.4.3 语篇显化.....	35
3.3.4.4 试验对象 vs.专业译员	38
3.3.5 口译过程定性分析.....	40
3.4 正式试验.....	46
3.4.1 试验对象.....	46
3.4.2 试验语料.....	47
3.4.3 试验步骤.....	47
3.4.4 口译过程定性分析.....	48
第 4 章基于翻译规范的显化动因分析.....	59
4.1 基于期待规范的动因分析	59
4.2 基于专业规范的动因分析	61
4.2.1 基于交际规范的动因分析.....	61
4.2.2 基于责任规范的动因分析.....	63
4.2.3 基于关系规范的动因分析.....	64
4.3 小结.....	65
第 5 章结论	66
5.1 小结.....	66
5.2 研究的局限性	67
附录	68
参考文献.....	80
致谢	85

Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Research Background

Translation norms, ever since the term was studied under the framework of Translational Studies, have been consistently stressed by major scholars as descriptive (Toury, 1995; Hermans, 1996; Chesterman, 1997). Thus, they are able to be extracted from abundant descriptions of repetitive phenomena in the process of translation and justified to explain the translation process in a given socio-cultural context including the way translators behave and the decisions they make. Such justification has been reiterated by researchers such as Weissbrod (1992), Øverås (1998) and Pápai (2004) when they suggest that the phenomenon of explicitation occurring in the process of translation is norms-dependent and should be explained by the dominant translation norms in a certain section of a given culture at a given time. Application of translation norms in interpreting specific behaviors of translators doing bidirectional translation both from Chinese to English and English to Chinese has seen a remarkable increase in number in recent years. For instance, Sun Huijun (孙会军, 2004) used translation norms to explain why Lin Yutang selected *Six Chapters of a Floating Life* as a candidate text to translate and why he mainly adopted the strategy of domesticating the text and Liao Qiyi (廖七一, 2011) tried to establish the specific translation norms in the late Qing Dynasty to justify the violation of Faithfulness, one of the three golden principles of translation proposed by Yan Fu and the adaption and manipulation of literary texts to meet certain political ends. Similar studies include the ones that center on the inter-lingual rewriting of *Rickshaw Boy* (赵文静、孙静, 2012), the model of institutional translation in China (耿强, 2012) and Xu Zhimo's organic form of poem translation which rendered target poems strange (陈琳、胡强, 2012), to name just a few. Besides its explanatory power, translation norms in particular, expectancy norms have also been considered as one of the parameters to assess the translation product itself, for example why *Rickshaw Boy* with much rewriting and

even the alteration of the ending succeeded in the US (赵文静、孙静, 2012) while *Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung* translated by Qian Zhongshu which strictly adhered to the principles of faithfulness, expressiveness and elegance was poorly-received by the target readers in the US (韩江洪、张柏然, 2004: 71). Meanwhile, expectancy norms are of the same avail when applying to interpreting products as Pochhacker (2009: 167) points out that the extent to which an interpreting product meets the target audience's expectations is one of the yardsticks to gauge its quality. Although efforts in applying translation norms to explaining specific translational behaviors have turned fruitful, few attempts have been made to explain the behaviors of interpreters in the process of interpreting which with written translation is under the family umbrella of translation and bears "family resemblances" to written translation (刘宓庆, 2006: 4). It is this gap that inspires the author of this paper to conduct an empirical research with the focus on shifts occurring in Chinese-English interpreting to see whether translation norms are also present in the process of interpreting guiding interpreters to make certain decisions about shifts of the source language.

Undoubtedly, there is more than one type of shifts that may occur in the process of translation or interpreting. The application of corpus in translation studies has not only enabled Baker (1993: 243-244) to put forward the potential translation universals namely explicitation, simplification and normalization but also made them among the most-frequently studied objects. However, considering the differences between written translation and interpreting, these three translation-incurred shifts may not be or at least not all of them can be identified in an interpreting product and in particular, in an interpreting product from Chinese to English. In order to pick up a valid vehicle for this current study, that is, a type of shift that takes place in Chinese-English interpreting and can be easily identified in the end product, the author typed "interpreting" and each of the three potential translation universals in the searching bar of CNKI to see the number of papers issued of each pair in China and their relevance to the current study. In terms of the number of papers issued, there are 23 papers concerning the pair of "interpreting" and "normalization"; 18 concerning the pair of "interpreting" and "simplification" and only 12 concerning the pair of

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